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metamorphoses of a peculiar kind, and of a different character from those of insects. Mr. Thompson's views are founded upon some circumstances which he has observed in certain animals of the genus *Zoea* of Bosc, and which have been recorded by Professor Slabber, and which have led Mr. Thompson to believe that, of these animals, some were the young of the *Cancer Pagurus*, or common crab, and others the young of the *Astacus Pagurus*, or common lobster; and these views are supposed by him to be corroborated by the annual peregrinations of the land crabs to the sea-side, for the purpose of depositing their eggs, rendered necessary by the aquatic habits and conformation of the young. The author proceeds to examine at length the arguments on which Mr. Thompson has founded these opinions, and adduces his reasons for concluding that they are erroneous, and that no exception occurs to the general law of development in the Crustacea, namely, that they undergo no change of form sufficiently marked to warrant the application to them of the term *metamorphosis*.

“Memoranda relating to a Theory of Sound.” By Paul Cooper, Esq. Communicated by J. G. Children, Esq., Sec. R.S.

The author, expressing his dissatisfaction with the commonly received theory of the propagation of sonorous undulations by an elastic medium, advances the hypothesis that each particle of an elastic body, after receiving an impulse in a particular direction, and communicating that impulse to the adjoining particle, instead of being thereby brought to a state of rest, is carried back by its elasticity with a velocity which continues its motion beyond the point from which it originally set out, and is thrown into continual vibration, in a manner analogous to the motion of a pendulum. He endeavours, on the principle of a continual transfer of the state of each particle to the adjacent particles, to explain the phenomena of continued sound arising from a prolonged succession of vibrations.

“A Theory of the Tides, including a Theory of the Formation and Propagation of Waves.” By the same.

The author applies the principle announced in his paper on the Theory of Sound, namely, that of a continual transfer of state between the adjacent atoms of a medium, to the case of oscillating columns of fluid, constituting waves and tides.

“On the influence of the Respiratory Organs in regulating the Quantity of Blood within the Heart.” By James Wardrop, Esq. Communicated by the Hon. Captain De Roos, R.N., F.R.S.

The author observes that the act of inspiration tends not only to favour the passage of the blood into the *venæ cavæ*, but also to detain it in the pulmonary vessels,—in consequence of the expansion of the lungs allowing of its more ready ingress into the pulmonary arteries, and impeding its exit by the veins—and thus retards its return to the heart. On the other hand, the collapse both of the lungs and of the parietes of the chest, during expiration, assists the transmission of arterial blood from the lungs into the left cavities of the heart, and